LAW SECRETARIAT

Revised rules for the election of members to the Depressed Class Seats in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

READ—

Government Order No. 1849-900—C. B. 58-39-1, dated 6th November 1939, passing orders on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the question of Constitutional Reform in Mysore.

2. Paragraphs 4 and 13 of Government Order No. Rl. 1410-84—R. A. 32-39-1, dated 5th April 1940, on the report of the Delimitation Committee directing the reduction of the franchise qualifications for the depressed classes and the introduction of the system of cumulative voting in all multi-member constituencies for the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly.

3. Notification No. 5030—C. B. 147-39-3, dated 6th May 1940, issuing the Legislative Council Rules framed under the Government of Mysore Act, 1940.

4. Notification No. 5031—C. B. 147-39-4, dated 5th May 1940, issuing the Representative Assembly Rules framed under the Government of Mysore Act.

5. The resolutions passed at a joint meeting of the Adikarnataka and Adi-Jambava Associations held on 15th September 1940, praying that the qualifications prescribed for candidature to the Legislative Council may be reduced in the case of the depressed classes to Rs. 4 under village panchayet and municipal taxes and Rs. 20 under land revenue.

6. Representation dated 15th October 1940, from Mr. R. Chennigaramiah, praying that the tax-paying qualifications for candidature may be reduced in the case of the depressed classes as suggested in the resolutions read above, that, in place of the cumulative system of voting, the method of election recommended by the Reforms Committee may be adopted for the depressed class seats in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, and that a depressed class elector may be allowed to stand as a candidate for any depressed class seat in the Legislative Council.

ORDER NO. RL. 1673-83—R. A. 42-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 16TH DECEMBER 1940.

Under the Legislative Council Rules, the tax-paying qualifications for candidature have been fixed twice as high as those prescribed for the vote, namely, assessment to Rs. 10 under village panchayet and municipal taxes and Rs. 50 under land revenue. Having regard to the general economic level of the depressed classes, Government consider that these qualifications are very high, and that a community, whose backwardness and want of education necessitated a reduction in the franchise qualifications, may not be able to offer candidates in sufficient numbers possessing such high qualifications for filling the four seats reserved for the depressed classes in the Legislative Council. They consider that a reduction of the qualifications is necessary in the circumstances and have been pleased to direct that Rule 22 (A) may be added to the Legislative Council Rules fixing the qualifications at one-half the rates fixed for candidates not belonging to the depressed classes, namely, Rs. 5 under village panchayet and municipal taxes and Rs. 25 under land revenue.

2. It is also considered desirable to change the method of election to the seats reserved for the depressed classes in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Rules 116 and 96 of the Representative Assembly Rules and the Legislative Council Rules, respectively, provide for the cumulative system of voting in all multi-member constituencies. It has been urged that even this system would not secure the election to the depressed class seats of persons representing the interests of the depressed classes or reflecting the opinion of that community, and that it is possible under the cumulative system of voting for a candidate to be returned mainly by the strength of the caste Hindu community. Government consider this to be a legitimate grievance and are accordingly pleased to direct the adoption for the depressed class seats of the method of election recommended by the Reforms Committee in paragraph 168 of their report, which ensures that due weight is given to the depressed class vote when it reaches a prescribed percentage.

Government are further pleased to direct that the restriction that a person should stand as a candidate for the Legislative Council only in a constituency in which he is registered as an elector may be removed in the case of the depressed classes.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Administration Report of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Letter No. C3—40-41, dated 18th October 1940, from the President, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, forwarding the report on the working of the Board for the year 1939-40.

ORDER No. L. 4553-6—L. B. 56-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 13TH DECEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Constitution.*—The Board was constituted by Government Notification No. L. 5059—L. B. 50-39-6, dated 28th November 1939, and consisted of twenty members, of whom seven were *ex-officio* and thirteen non-official members. Of the non-official members, seven were nominated by the Mining Board, two were nominated by Government to represent the rural area under the Board, and four were elected—two from amongst the rate-payers of Robertsonpet, one from Andersonpet and one from Oorgaum village.

3. *Meetings and Attendance.*—Six ordinary and three special meetings were held during the year, the average attendance being 16·3 (6·1 officials and 10·2 non-officials).

4. *Finance.*—The total income and expenditure of the Board during the year amounted to Rs. 1,82,079 and Rs. 1,79,767 against Rs. 2,00,841 and Rs. 1,93,367, respectively, during the previous year. The principal items of revenue were: (i) cesses (Rs. 17,711), (ii) house, vehicle and mohatarfa tax (Rs. 26,588), (iii) market and slaughter-house fees (Rs. 62,190), and (iv) rents from labour colonies (Rs. 13,662). A sum of Rs. 1,151 being the contribution from the village panchayet in the Board area, Rs. 287 from the Indian Red Cross Society, Rs. 8,238 from the Mining Board for the supply of vaccine lymph, Rs. 5,213 being the Government grant towards vehicle tax and a grant of Rs. 2,500 from Government towards the construction of Sweepers' Colony were received during the year :—

The chief items of expenditure were —

		Rs.
1.	Public Works	39,321
2.	General Administration	13,334
3.	Public Health and Sanitation ...	34,013
4.	Medical Relief	10,333
5.	Lighting Charges	6,169
6.	Water Supply	40,262

5. *Detailed Contingent Bill.*—The total demand under assessed taxes including arrears was Rs. 19,682. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 15,906 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,776 to be collected at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to the total demand was 80·9 as against 63·7 in the previous year. Energetic steps should continue to be taken to collect the outstanding arrears. Including the arrears of previous year, the total demand under assessed taxes in respect of the villages under the administration of the Board was Rs. 24,495. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 16,107 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,388 at the end of the year. Although the percentage of collection is 66·6 as against 51·3 in the previous year, the arrears still continue to be heavy. There is scope for closer supervision over the work of the Revenue Inspector appointed in this behalf so that better results may be achieved.

6. *Public Works.*—The total cost incurred under "Public Works executed by the Civil Department" was Rs. 39,321 as against Rs. 43,870 in the previous year.

7. *Public Health.*—Public health was generally good. The number of births and deaths registered during the year per mille of population was 63·42 and 32·19 as compared with 54·95 and 35·19, respectively, in the previous year. The deaths from plague and small-pox were three and four, respectively. The number of vaccinations performed was 8,926 as against 21,085 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,818 was spent for the maintenance of the Child Welfare Centre at Robertsonpet.

8. *General.*- A contribution of Rs. 1,000 was made by the Board towards the Mysore War Fund. A sum of Rs. 1,280 was spent by the Board towards the cost of sinking some drinking water wells in the rural areas under the Board. Extensions to the Kolar Gold Field High School were completed and further improvements to the Robertsonpet Market were taken up. Housing facilities to the sweepers were undertaken at a total cost of Rs. 4,611. Besides, a comprehensive underground drainage scheme for Robertsonpet is also under preparation.

It is gratifying to note that on the whole, the administration of the Board was satisfactory.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Report on the Resource Operations for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Letter No. 727—Books, dated 1st November 1940, from the Comptroller to Government, forwarding the report on the resource operations of the State for the year ending 30th June 1940.

ORDER No. Fl. 3870-3887—G. F. 128-40-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 9TH DECEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Revision of the rules regarding the levy of Conversion Fine and Special Assessment on Agricultural Lands used for non-Agricultural purposes.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4794-803—L. R. 91-29-8, dated 12th April 1932, amending Rule 29 of the Land Revenue Rules prescribing the rates of special assessment leviable in respect of agricultural lands appropriated for industrial or manufacturing purposes.

2. Government Order No. R. 1278-87—L. R. 33-36-2, dated 28th September 1936, passing orders directing the levy of special assessment on lands appropriated for building purposes.

3. Government Order No. R. 614-24—L. R. 32-36-4, dated 6th August 1937, directing the amendment of Rule 59 of the rules under the Land Revenue Code and the schedules attached thereto so as to revise the rates of special fine payable on agricultural lands appropriated for non-agricultural purposes.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 3253—39-40, dated 10th June 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore submitting, with reference to a representation made in the Representative Assembly a report in the matter of revision of the rules relating to the levy of conversion fine and special assessment on agricultural lands appropriated for non-agricultural purposes.

ORDER No. R. 4264-84—L. R. 334-39-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH DECEMBER 1940.

At the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly in October 1939, a representation was made that the revised rates of conversion fine prescribed in the Government Order of the 6th August 1937 were very heavy and the levy of conversion fine in addition to special assessment on lands converted to non-agricultural purposes was working as a hardship inasmuch as it amounted to a double levy. On this, the Government promised to re-examine the whole question, to make necessary enquiries about the land values and find out if the prevailing rates of conversion fine were too high. The question was, accordingly, referred to the Revenue Commissioner for furnishing his opinion in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the President of the Municipal Council, Mysore, and the Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City Municipality, and he has now submitted his report.

2. Most of the Deputy Commissioners consider that the existing rates of conversion fine do not call for any revision in view of the rise in land values, and that the levy of special assessment may be restricted to lands used for industrial purposes and that, in the case of lands used for building purposes, commuted assessment equal to 25 years' agricultural assessment may be levied.